[NUMB. 1733.]

THE South-Carolina GAZETTE.

MONDAY, December 12, 1768.

CONCLUSION of the Diſpute between *Lucius* and *Cleoſas*, from the POLITICAL REGISTER for October

To the Earl of ———

MY LORD,

THERE is no ſurer ſign of a weak head, than a ſettled depravity of heart. A baſe action is a diſorder of the mind, and next to the folly of doing it, is the folly that defends it. Had the letter ſigned *Lucius* never been anſwered, you would not have ſo ſhamefully betrayed the weakneſs of your cauſe, and your ſilence might have been interpreted into a conſciouſneſs of innocence.—The queſtion is now exhauſted, for the public is convinced. How well or ill we have argued is of infinitely leſs importance than the integrity of the facts. Yet even facts, though ſeparately true, will prove nothing, if the *order* in which they happened, be confounded. Take it finally, my Lord, and diſprove it if you can. Lord Boteтourt's appointment was fixed on or before Sunday. You called at Sir Jeffery Amherſt's on the Wedneſday following. He was not in town, but you ſaw him next day (*Thurſday*). You then told him that ſuch a meaſure was in contemplation; but far from naming his ſucceſſor, you did not tell him that his ſucceſſor was appointed.—Yet Lord Botetourt kiſſed hands the next morning (*Friday*) and the firſt notice Sir Jeffery Amherſt received of his Lordſhip's appointment was by an expreſs ſent to him that evening by his brother.

That you are a civil, polite perſon is true. Few men underſtand the little morals better, or obſerve the great ones leſs than your Lordſhip. You can bow and ſmile in an honeſt man's face, while you pick his pocket. Theſe are the virtues of a court, in which your education has not been neglected. In any other ſchool you might have learned, that ſimplicity and integrity are worth them all. Sir Jeffery Amherſt was fighting the battles of this country, while you, my Lord, the darling child of prudence and urbanity, were practiſing the generous arts of a courtier, and ſecuring an honourable intereſt in the antichamber of a Favourite.

As a man of abilities for public buſineſs, your firſt experiment hath been unfortunate. Your circular letter to the American Governors, both for matter and compoſition, is a performance, which a ſchool-boy ought to bluſh for. The importance and difficulty of the occaſion gave you a fair opportunity of ſhewing by what talents you were qualified for the ſtation of a miniſter. The aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, not contented with their own efforts to throw off their allegiance, ſolicit the other colonies to unite with them in meaſures of the ſame tendency and ſpirit. A reſolution of this extraordinary nature demanded the whole attention of government, and yours in particular. Let us ſee how you have treated it. Inſtead of a clear preciſe inſtruction to each governor;—Inſtead of ſeparate inſtructions adapted to the temper, circumſtances, and intereſts of the ſeveral provinces, wherein you might have ſhewn your political abilities as well as your knowledge of that country, what have you done? In a circular letter of twenty or thirty lines (conceived in the ſame terms to all the Governors) you tell them,

"That this meaſure is of a dangerous and factious tendency." *A moſt wonderful diſcovery!*

"That it is calculated to inflame the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects." *What elſe do you think was meant by it?*

"An unwarrantable combination." *That's the queſtion with* THEM, *and why did you not prove it ſo?*

"That it excites an oppoſition to parliament."—*What other deſign, in the name of folly, could be propoſed by it?*

"That it ſubverts the true principles of the conſtitution." *Which they utterly deny.*

What are theſe but the looſe hackneyed terms of office, which make no impreſſion, becauſe they convey no argument, and hardly a determinate meaning. You have not ſuggeſted a ſingle motive to any one of the colonies, why they ſhould not unite with the aſſembly at Boſton. This taſk you leave to the Governors, and if they find it an *eaſy* one, ſo much the better. Your concluſion however is a maſter-piece. You deſire the Governors to prevail with their aſſemblies to take no notice of the requiſition from Boſton, *which will be treating it with the contempt it deſerves.* What, my Lord, do you ſeriouſly think that a formal attempt to unite the whole continent of America in rebellion againſt this country deſerves nothing but the ſilent indifference of contempt? Is this the language of buſineſs and attention? Your letter, my Lord, does indeed deſerve contempt, but the enterprizes of the colonies are of other importance. They call for other meaſures and other miniſters, and be aſſured, that when parliament meets, unleſs you intend to govern without one, neither you nor your companions, will be permitted to ruin this country with impunity. LUCIUS.

P. S. A friend of mine has taken the pains to collect a number of epithets, with which Lord H— has been pleaſed to honour me in the courſe of our correſpondence. I ſhall lay them before the publick in one view, as a proof of his Lordſhip's urbanity and ſingular condeſcenſion.

1. Wretched ſcribbler.
2. Worthleſs fellow.
3. Vile incendiary.
4. Falſe liar, *in oppoſition to a true one.*
5. Scarler.
6. Contemptible thing.
7. Abandoned tool of oppoſition, and diabolical miſcreant.
8. Impudent ſcurrilous wretch.
9. Raſcal and Scoundrel, *paſſim.*
10. Barking cur; *by way of diſtinction from*
11. Barking animal; *cum multis aliis.*

To all which I ſhall only ſay, that his Lordſhip's arguments are upon a level with his politeneſs.

P. S. I acknowledge a miſtake the moment I perceive it. I have advanced the tranſaction between Lord H. and Sir J. A. too forward by one compleat week. But the days of the week, the facts, and the order, in which they ſucceeded one another, are preciſe. You ſee plainly that my arguments are not affected by this miſtake. If they had, I ſhould have acknowledged it without heſitation.

To the Earl of H———

MY LORD,

PERMIT me to have the honour of introducing you to a very amiable and valuable acquaintance. Mr. —— is the gentleman I mean. Your Lordſhip will forgive the timidity and baſhfulneſs of his firſt addreſs, and, conſidering your quality, condeſcend to make him ſome advances. There is a ſimilarity in your circumſtances, to ſay nothing of your virtues and underſtanding, which may lay the foundation of a ſolid friendſhip between you for the reſt of your lives. Undoubtedly you are not quite unacquainted with a character, on which you appear to have formed your own. His caſe was ſingular, my Lord, and cannot fail of exciting ſome emotions of ſympathy in your Lordſhip's breaſt. This worthy man found himſelf expoſed to a moſt malicious perſecution for perjury. A profligate jury found him guilty, and a cruel judge pronounced his ſentence of impriſonment, pillory, and tranſportation. His mind was a good deal diſtreſſed in the courſe of this affair (for he too is a man of delicate feelings) but his character, like yours, was above the reach of malice. Not to keep your Lordſhip any longer in pain, I have the pleaſure of telling you, that when law and juſtice had done their worſt, a lady, in whom he ſeldom places any confidence at cards, was generous enough to ſtand his friend. Fortune diſcovered a flaw in the indictment; and now, my Lord, in ſpite of an iniquitous proſecution, in ſpite of conviction and ſentence, he ſtands as fair in his reputation as ever he did. Your Lordſhip will naturally be ſtruck with the reſemblance between your caſe and his. Facts were ſo particularly ſtated againſt you, that they could not be denyed;—the order, in which they happened, was demonſtrated, and ſentence pronounced by the public. The affair was over, when up gets Tommy Ford, and diſcovers that the whole tranſaction paſſed in the laſt week of July inſtead of the firſt of Auguſt. This miſtake, as it brought the object near to us, I called *advancing*. In your Lordſhip's country I preſume it may be properly called a *retreat*. Here however the compariſon ends. Your friend eſcaped by a form of law. But you, my Lord, have been tried at a tribunal of honour and equity. The public, who are your judges, will not ſuffer *my* miſtake (however it may prove the badneſs of my heart to acknowledge it) to quaſh the indictment againſt you. You are convicted of having done a baſe and fooliſh action, in a manner moſt deſpicable and abſurd. Your puniſhment attends you in the contempt and deteſtation of mankind.

Your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to publiſh a long letter in the Gazetteer, to prove that all Sir Jeffery Amherſt's military ſervices are a mere fiction. You did not ſign it indeed, becauſe you had lately ſigned another, containing the moſt expreſs and authentic acknowledgment of thoſe *ſervices*, in a ſtile of applauſe, not very diſtant from flattery. You will not now it ſeems allow him any ſhare in the reduction of Louiſbourg, or the conqueſt of Canada. Perhaps after all he never was in America. I am not a ſoldier, my Lord, nor will I pretend to determine, what ſhare of honour a General is entitled to for ſucceſs, who muſt have borne the whole blame and diſgrace, if he had failed. Had the event been unfavourable, his officers, I dare ſay, would have been willing enough to yield *their* concern in it to their Commander in Chief. As to the reſt, I have heard from military men, that the judgment and capacity, which make reſiſtance uſeleſs or impracticable, is rated much higher than even the reſolution which overcomes it. When you, my Lord, and Mr. —— are forgotten, this country will remember with gratitude, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt had the honour of making ſixteen French battalions priſoners of war;—that he carried on the whole war in America at an expence leſs than the fortunes, which ſome individuals had acquired by contract and management in Germany;—and that he *did not* put the ſavings into his pocket.

If a Britiſh peerage be too high a reward for theſe ſervices, at leaſt do him juſtice. Do not aſſure the public that he was not contented with a revenue of four thouſand pounds a year, when you know that the income of his government and two regiments, did not exceed two thouſand three hundred, and that until he was poſitively outraged, he never complained. As I profeſs dealing in facts, take the account.

Goverment of Virginia	1500
Fifteenth regiment	600
Commandant of the 60th	200
	2300

As to a peerage, you would have done well to conſider upon what ſort of people this honour has been conferred for ten years paſt. Among the reſt, we ſhould be glad to know what were your Lordſhip's ſervices or merits, when you were created Baron of Harwich. I take for granted that they were of a different complexion from thoſe of Sir Jeffery Amherſt, ſince they have been ſo differently rewarded.

Here I ſhall conclude. You have ſent Sir Jeffery Amherſt to the plough. You have left him poor in every thing of which a falſe fawning miniſter could deprive him;——but you have left him rich in the eſteem, the love and veneration of his country.——You cannot now recall him by any offer of wealth or honours. Yet I foretell that time will come, when you yourſelf will be the cauſe of his return. Proceed, my Lord, as you have begun, and you will ſoon reduce this country to an extremity, in which the wiſeſt and beſt ſubjects *muſt* be called upon, and *muſt* be employed. Till then enjoy the triumph. LUCIUS.

JOURNAL of Tranſactions in BOSTON continued. Begun in THIS Paper of *November* 7, N°. 1727.

BOSTON.

Oct. 3. WE now behold the Repreſentatives-chamber, Court-houſe, and Faneuil-Hall, thoſe ſeats of freedom and juſtice, occupied with troops, and guards placed at the doors; the common covered with tents, and alive with ſoldiers; marchings and countermarchings to relieve the guards, in ſhort the town is now a perfect garriſon.——This day a court of ſeſſions met at the court-houſe, when a motion was made by one of the bench, that the troops be ordered to remove at a diſtance, he being determined not to aſſiſt in adminiſtering juſtice under the points of bayonets. In the afternoon our artillery company appeared in the field and were exerciſed, their captain was informed by the officer of the regulars, that it was not cuſtomary to beat drum, or fire after the evening cannon was diſcharged, the hint was taken. In King-ſtreet, the ſoldiers being gathered, a proclamation was read offering a reward of 10 guineas to ſuch ſoldier as ſhould inform of any one who ſhould attempt to ſeduce him from the ſervice, after which it is ſaid the colonel adviſed them not to refuſe any money offered as a temptation to deſert, but to bring the offender to him, when he would take care that it ſhould be the laſt offer he ſhould make. This day the council met, when colonel Dalrymple informed them he had procured quarters, and demanded billeting for the troops.

October 4. Report, that James Murray, Eſq; from Scotland, ſince 1745, had let his dwelling houſe and ſugar houſes, for quartering of troops, at 15 l. ſterling per month, and that Mr. Forreſt from Ireland had let them a houſe lately purchaſed for about 50 l. ſterling, at the rate of 60 l. ſterling per annum. Capt James Scott, maſter of the brig Lydia, owned by John Hancock, Eſq; having his clearance and paſs, and ready for ſailing, informs, that a boat from Commodore Smith's ſhip came along ſide, and acquainted him that it was Captain Smith's orders that he ſhould not leave this harbour without his permiſſion.

Oct. 5. The council now met, and were obliged to paſs the guards, placed in the paſſage way, entering their chamber. Colonel Dalrymple again informed them that he had provided quarters for his troops in this town, and again required of them, that they might now be billetted, and this notwithſtanding the barracks built at the charge of this government for the reception of the king's troops were ſtanding empty. It is ſaid that after conſultation had thereon, the C——l adviſed the governor to appoint a perſon to make proviſion accordingly, *provided* ſaid perſon would be willing to *riſk* his being repaid therefore by the next general court—thus we ſee the proviſion made by act of parliament for the ſafe and ſafety of the ſubject, and the convenience and benefit of the troops, may be ſet aſide and rendered uſeleſs by any commanding officer, who will take upon himſelf to hire quarters amongſt the inhabitants at any rate, in expectation that ſuch expence will be finally thrown upon the people.

Oct. 6. In the morning nine or ten ſoldiers of Col. Carr's regiment, *for ſundry miſdemeanors*, were ſeverely whipt on the Common;—to behold Britons ſcourged by negro drummers, was a new and very diſagreeable ſpectacle. We are told that Capt. Allen of the Gaſpee, goes paſſenger in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, for London, with diſpatches from the commander of the troops, on the New-England expedition. No doubt with the *glorious* news, that he had effected a landing in the heart of the country, without the leaſt loſs or oppoſition to his Majeſty's troops. This day, by order of Governor Bernard, the South Battery was delivered up to Col. Dalrymple. If this people had not more patience and loyalty, than ſome others have tenderneſs and ſound policy; what a ſcene would ſoon open! From Cambrige we learn, that laſt evening, the picture of ———, hanging in the College-Hall, had a piece cut out of the breaſt, exactly deſcribing a heart, and a note,—that it was a moſt charitable attempt to deprive him of that part, which a retroſpect upon his adminiſtration muſt have rendered exquiſitely painful.

October 7. Men of war preſſing our inward-bound ſeamen, as they have done for ſome time paſt, to the great damage of the merchants. The tranſactions of the council relative to billeting the troops, &c. greatly miſrepreſented in the Thurſday's paper by G—— B——, and the S——. Abuſes of this ſort have of late years been many and numerous, to the infinite prejudice of Britain and the colonies.

October 8. This day we have the mortification to hear from one of our carpenters, that a barrack-maſter was contracting with him for the erecting a large building as a guard-houſe on the town's land, at the only entry way into this city by land, encouraged thereto by G—r B—d's declaration that ſaid ground, and alſo the Common, was the King's: Theſe lands have been taken poſſeſſion of by the troops, without any application to the proper owners. The ſtore houſe on the South battery, repairing by the barrack-maſter, and the ſtores belonging to the town, have been turned out upon the wharf.

October 9. This being the Sabbath, Mr. Kneeland, the chaplain of one of the regiments, preached to the ſoldiers on the common, and in the afternoon read prayers: No diſturbances throughout the day. This night the frame of a guard houſe, deſigned to be erected on the town land, at the entrance of the town, was cut and otherwiſe deſtroyed by perſons unknown.

The Gov. has, by proclamation, offered a reward of 20 l. for the diſcovery of any perſons concerned.

October 10. Two circular letters of Lord Hillſborough's this day ſeen in print, whereby it appears that the commiſſioners of the board of Cuſtoms had repeatedly complained of being obſtructed in the execution of their office. The proceedings of the council on the 27th and 29th of July laſt, which G——r B——d, hitherto prevented being made public, declares to the world, that no inſult had been offered the commiſſioners; That, "what happened on the 10th of June, ſeems to have ſprung wholly from thoſe who complain of it, and that it ſeems probable, an uproar was hoped for and intended to be ſeconded by the manner of proceeding, in making the ſeizure of the Sloop Liberty; that their quitting the town was voluntary act, without any ſufficient ground for the ſame, and that when at the Caſtle, there was no occaſion for men of war to protect them." "That it is their unanimous opinion, the civil power does not need the ſupport of troops; that it is not for his Majeſty's ſervice, nor the peace of this province, that any troops be required, or that any come into the province; and that they deem any perſons who may have made application for troops to be ſent hither, in the higheſt degree unfriendly to the peace and good order of this government, as well as to his Majeſty's ſervice and the Britiſh intereſt in America." *How deteſted and abhorred by the people muſt that G———r and thoſe men then be, who, not content with having by their miſrepreſentations introduced troops into this province, are now leaving no ſtone unturned in order to procure quarters for them in this metropolis, to the great vexation and diſtreſs of the inhabitants, as alſo in violation of Law and Juſtice, which muſt be the caſe, while they are quartered in the town, to diſturb and annoy the inhabitants; and while the barracks provided by the province, at a very conſiderable expence, remain empty!* ——The prints of this day contain a very extraordinary advertiſement, publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of cuſtoms, whereby it appears that the inhabitants of Nantucket, who are moſtly of the perſuaſion called Quakers, have not accommodated Mr. Samuel Proctor, an officer of the cuſtoms lately ſent among them, with an office, and that therefore orders are iſſued to their officers in America, to make ſeizure of all veſſels, and their cargoes, that ſhall arrive from that iſland, without proper documents, ſigned by the Collector and D. Comptroller of the port of Boſton.——*If quarters are to be provided by the people for cuſtom-houſe officers, who are daily increaſing upon us, as well as for his Majeſty's troops, we ſhall quickly perceive that we are without quarters ourſelves.*

October 11. We have certain information, that at a full meeting of the inhabitants of Lebanon, a large town in Connecticut, convened the 26th of September laſt, in conſequence of intelligence that troops were ſoon expected in Boſton, to be quartered upon the town; ſaid inhabitants unanimouſly expreſſed their ſentiments and reſolutions, as follows "That a union of meaſures is abſolutely neceſſary, at this important criſis, in order to maintain our liberties and immunities, and that they fully agreed with their brethren of Boſton, in the reſolves they paſſed in a late town meeting; and that conſidering themſelves connected by the ſtrongeſt ties to their fellow ſubjects, in this and the neighbouring colonies, they ſhould look upon an attack upon them, as though they themſelves were the immediately ſufferers, and that with a determinate, unalterable reſolution and firmneſs, they would aſſert and ſupport their American brethren, at the expence of their lives and fortunes; ſhould their welfare, which is ſo intimately blended with their own, demand the ſacrifice." *As it is thought the above ſhews the diſpoſition, not only of the other towns in that colony, but of the reſt of the provinces: how muſt the friends of Britain applaud the prudence and wiſdom of the late committee of convention in Boſton, who in tenderneſs to the mother country, and loyalty to their Sovereign, under all their grievances, while they adhered ſtrictly to their rights, yet ſtrongly recommended peace and quietneſs to the people, until the effect of their laſt repreſentations and petitions could be known.*

October 12. Advice received that the merchants in Connecticut, have agreed as thoſe in Maſſachuſetts, and New-York, &c. had done before them, not to import any goods from Great Britain, till the late revenue acts, &c. are repealed.—*A meaſure that muſt have the greateſt tendency to awaken the attention of the mercantile and manufactoral part of Britain to their own immediate intereſt, which they lately ſeem to have quite loſt ſight of.* The rumour of Caſtle-William being delivered up by the G——r to the King's troops, aroſe from his having permitted a number of mariners from the ſhips of war, to land at Caſtle-Iſland, ſix of whom it is ſaid went off in a boat laſt night.

Reports of great deſertions and a general diſpoſition to deſert from the regiments here, which it is ſaid left Halifax under great dejection of ſpirits; about twenty-one of the ſoldiers abſconded the laſt night, and parties from the troops with other cloathing, inſtead of their regimentals, are ſent after them.—*Some of the conſequences of bringing the troops into this town, in direct violation of the act of parliament, and diſregard to the advice of his Majeſty's council, inſtead of quartering them in the barracks at Caſtle-iſland, are like to be the ſcattering proper tutors through the country, to inſtruct the inhabitants in the modern way of handling the firelock, and exerciſing the men, and alſo in the various manufactures which the ingenuity and induſtry of the people of Great Britain have hitherto furniſhed us with.*—This night a ſurgeon of one of the ſhips of war, being guilty of very diſorderly behaviour, was committed to goal by Mr. Juſtice Quincy, as was alſo a perſon, not belonging to this province, by Mr. Juſtice Hutchinſon, on complaint of a ſoldier, that he had been enticing him to deſert; ſaid ſtranger was firſt taken and confined at Captain Willſon's, in the town-houſe for ſome time, without warrant or authority from any magiſtrate.—*If the oaths of ſoldiers, who are promiſed ten guineas for ſuch diſcoveries, are to be taken as ſufficient proof, we know not what proſcriptions may take place.*

October 13. A private letter from Halifax contains ſome particulars relative to the Boſton expedition, not known before, viz "That in conſequence of orders received Sept. 11th, from this place, all the workmen in the King's yard, neceſſary to equip the ſhips, were ſet to work on Sunday; a ſtrict embargo laid, and guard-veſſels ſent to the mouth of the harbour, to prevent intelligence being ſent, and more caution uſed than when fitting out for the Louiſbourg expedition; the embargo ſo ſtrict, that an open ſhallop going a mackerel catching, was ſtopt and ſent back to town; and that the troops embarked in as great hurry as was ever known in time of war."——*What a Tragi comic ſcene is here preſented! and how muſt it be viewed by European politicians?* ——Another letter mentions, that as Halifax muſt ſink without the ſupport of troops and ſhips of war, ſome of their patriots were about erecting a Liberty pole, and employing ſome boys to ſing the Liberty Song through the ſtreets, in hopes it may procure the return of thoſe ſhips and forces, or a larger number from Britain, in order to quell ſuch diſturbances. Accounts received from various parts of this province and the neighbouring colonies, that the tea table furniture, and other foreign ſuperfluities, have given place to ſpinning wheels, looms, and other utenſils of induſtry; and that the averſion to Britiſh manufactures increaſes in proportion to the meaſures taken to impoveriſh and enſlave us. It is ſaid the officer who gave out the orders laſt evening, obſerved to the ſoldiery, that the practices of the inhabitants to entice them away from the ſervice, was not out of affection to them, but from diſaffection to the government.——*Such inſinuations are a little ungenerous as the town is under the greateſt uneaſineſs that the troops are not placed in the government's barracks which being on Caſtle Iſland would have prevented any deſertion, and other evils and diſorders, which are daily taking place.*

His Majeſty's C——l met this day, when we are told the G——r was informed, that it was the opinion of the B——d, that they were not held by their oaths as C——l——rs to keep ſuch matters and things as he has or may commit to them, as a *ſecret*, unleſs the B——d ſhall judge it for his Majeſty's intereſt ſo to do.

October 14. The troops ſtill keep poſſeſſion of Faneuil Hall, the court houſe, *repreſentatives* chamber, *&c.* guards placed at the paſſage way into the town, near the Neck. Patrolling companies near the ferry ways, and parties ſent into the country to prevent deſertions: In the forenoon one Rogers, a New England man, ſentenced to receive 1000 ſtripes, and a number of *other* ſoldiers, were ſcourged in the Common by the *black* drummers, in a manner, which however neceſſary, was ſhocking to humanity; ſome gentlemen who had held commiſſions in the army, obſerving, that only 40 of the 270 laſhes received by Rogers, at this time, was equal in puniſhment to 500 they had ſeen given in other regiments.

October 15. A deſerter from the 14th regiment was brought in the laſt Evening by one of the decoy parties, ſent into the country, alſo a labouring man from Roxbury, with a ſoldier's regimentals on his back, he was confined for ſome time in a tent, without lawful warrant, and afterwards committed to priſon by Mr. Juſtice Hutchinſon. This afternoon the troops were drawn up, on the Common, on the appearance of General Gage; at Sunſet there was 17 diſcharges from the field cannon; he paſſed the front of the battalion in his chariot, preceded by a number of aid-de-camps on horſeback.—*The arrival of this gentleman from New-York, at this time, is a very agreeable circumſtance, to the friends of their country; as his mild and judicious behaviour in that province, has been juſtly applauded; and he comes here determined to ſee and judge for himſelf.*

October 16. This day Capt. Jenkins arrived from London, who brought a print of Auguſt 13th, in which there is the following article,——"There are 4000 troops ordered for Boſton, which it is tho't will ſufficiently intimidate thoſe people to comply with the laws enacted in England; eſpecially as the other colonies ſeem to have deſerted them."—The deſign of ſending troops among us, was before fully comprehended; all the colonies that have been permitted to meet, have united with us in humble petitions and remonſtrances, and it is hoped that the merchants of Philadelphia have, or will ſoon, co-operate in a meaſure our friends at home repreſent as the moſt likely to procure a *redreſs* of grievances.

October 17. We have received certain accounts, that at a town-meeting held at Norwich, a large and populous town in Connecticut, the 4th inſtant they voted, that their repreſentatives be inſtructed—"That the ſeveral Colonels within the colony be obliged upon ſufficient penalty, to have a general muſter or review of their reſpective regiments, in order that the militia be at all times properly furniſhed——That proper encouragement be made for neceſſary manufactures in the colony—and that the moſt effectual meaſures be taken to keep up an union with all the neighbouring colonies," and alſo unanimouſly voted, "That they fully approve of and juſtify the votes and reſolves of the town of Boſton in their late meeting, of the 12th of September laſt, and the ſpirited conduct of the committee of convention, declaring their allegiance to his Majeſty, George the Third, as well as their reſolving in the moſt ſpirited manner to maintain all their undoubted rights and privileges ſacred and inviolable; that they ſtand for the noble cauſe we are engaged in, as the common cauſe of their country; and that they will unite both heart and hand in ſupport thereof, againſt all its enemies whatſoever."—A Captain of the Regulars having a night before greatly inſulted ſome young gentlemen in the coffee-houſe, calling them *Liberty Boys*, Rebels, *&c.* who he was come to take care of, ordering them to diſperſe, and throwing out very indelicate threatenings, being apprehenſive of receiving a caning from one of them, had the precaution to come into King ſtreet with S. G. who brought the Riot-Act in his pocket, and its ſaid, threatened to read the ſame, unleſs the gentlemen diſperſed, which he has ſince declared was by order of G—— B——. *A greater indignity than which could not have been offered, and would have ſhewn to what an odious uſe, that all may be applied by the tools of power.* The gentleman who had called ſaid officer to account, took him into a private room in the coffee-houſe, after which he publickly aſked pardon of him, and the reſt of the company he had in his cups affronted. *It is to be hoped that his ſpecimen of the ſpirit of the inhabitants upon a juſtifiable occaſion, may prevent a repetition of ſuch groſs inſults.*

October 18. Council ſummoned in the morning of yeſterday, which broke up in the evening, after coming into a vote of the following Import—"His Excellency Gen. Gage, having acquainted the board that he was in daily expectation of the arrival of two regiments from Ireland to Boſton: And this board being deſirous to do all in their power to accommodate the King's troops, agreeable to the act of parliament in that caſe made and provided, do adviſe, that his Excellency the Governor, give immediate orders for the clearing the Manufactory Houſe in Boſton, being the property of this province, of thoſe perſons who are in the preſent poſſeſſion of the ſame, to receive thoſe of ſaid regiments who cannot be accommodated in the barracks at Caſtle-William, or otherways agreeable to ſaid act.—*Notwithſtanding the reſtrictions of the above vote, it proves very diſagreeable to the people, who are not a little apprehenſive that the G——r who it was thought, in a manner dragooned them into the ſame, will not fail to improve it to their diſadvantage.* At the above council a worthy member in reply to what the G——r had obſerved to general Gage, reſpecting the vote of the 5th inſtant, for billeting the troops, told the general, that the proviſo in that vote, viz. "That the perſon nominated to provide billetting muſt riſque his being repaid therefore by the next general court," was made with great deliberation and with expreſs deſign to prevent ſuch perſon from being deceived by that vote into an apprehenſion, that it was in their power to procure a reimburſement for ſuch advancements, but that it muſt be wholly left to the next general aſſembly to do therein as they might think proper.—*If the troops quartered themſelves upon us, directly contrary to an act of parliament, can it be thought then, that any G——l aſſembly will ever defray the charge of billetting ſuch troops.*

October 19. The people dwelling in the Manufactory Houſe, again ſecured themſelves with bolts and bars. His honour the lieutenant governor, condeſcended to come with ſheriff Greenleaf, and to uſe many arguments and devices in order to effect their removal; but he was plainly told, that it was their opinion and that of others, that they could not be *legally* turned out of doors in conſequence of the vote of council, which is not an act of the general court, and that it ſurely could not be intended that they ſhould be ouſted in any other way; to which his honour replied, that the remaining part of government had given the order. Several perſons have been taken up within theſe few days by the ſoldiery, and confined without warrant for their ſo doing; ſome of our firſt merchants greatly affronted by a few captains or two, who have been [illegible] be called to account therefore.—[illegible] ladies coming into town in their carriages, threatened by the guards to have their brains blown out unleſs they ſtopped. Parties of ſoldiers going about the country in diſguiſe and pretending to be deſerters, are guilty of great impoſitions, and may occaſion much miſchief if not checked in time.

October 20. This morning the juſtices of the town were called upon to meet the Governor, General Gage, and King's-Attorney, at the council chamber; when met, the Governor required of them to provide quarters for the troops in this town, but received for anſwer, that they apprehended that this application did not then come properly before them. About noon the inhabitants were greatly alarmed with the news that Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf, accompanied with the ſoldiery, had forced an entry ſword in hand, into one of the cellars in the Manufactory-Houſe; Mr. Brown one of the inhabitants, in attempting to diſarm him, received ſeveral thruſts in his cloaths, the ſheriff's deputy entered with him; he then gave poſſeſſion of the cellar to ſome of the troops: A large number of ſoldiers immediately entered the yard, and were placed as centinels and guards at all the doors of the houſe, and all perſons were forbid from going in and out of the ſame, or even coming into the yard. The plan of operation being as it is ſaid to terrify or ſtarve the occupants out of their dwellings.—Great numbers of the inhabitants aſſembled to be eye witneſſes of this attack of the ſheriff, upon the rights of the citizens, but notwithſtanding they were ſo highly irritated at his conduct, there was no outrageous attempts made upon him or his abettor, the people having had it hinted to them, that our enemies in adviſing to this ſtep, had flattered themſelves with the hopes that ſome tumults and diſorder would ariſe, which might be improved to our further prejudice. The ſheriff refuſed giving Mr. Brown a copy of his warrant or orders for this doing, and only referred him to the minutes of council for his juſtification, a copy of which was alſo refuſed him. *We now ſee that the apprehenſions of the people reſpecting an ill improvement of the late vote of council was not without juſt grounds.* This night the ſheriff procured guards of ſoldiers to be placed at his houſe for his protection, *a meaſure that muſt render him ſtill more ridiculous in the eyes of the people.*

October 21. The ſiege of the Manufactory Houſe ſtill continues, and notwithſtanding one of their Baſtions has been carried by aſſault; the beſieged yet ſhew a firmneſs peculiar to Britiſh Americans: The children at the windows crying for bread this morning, when the baker was prevented ſupplying them by the guards, was an affecting ſight. Some proviſion and ſuccours were however afterwards thrown into the Caſtle with the loſs of blood, but no lives. The council met in the forenoon at the G——r's, thoſe of them who were in the late vote greatly diſturbed, that ſuch an illegal method ſhould be taken by the G——r to carry it into execution, they were ſtill more diſturbed at the treatment received. Council met in the forenoon at their own chamber, and are to meet again on the morrow. *The C——l have been really in a moſt uncomfortable ſituation for ſome time paſt, tho' very frequently called together by the G——r, it is rather to give a colour and countenance to what he had done or is projecting, than to receive their information and advice.* Colonel Dalrymple was required by the ſelectmen to remove from Faneuil-Hall this day or on the morrow, agreeable to his word of honour, the troops which have occupied it for too long a time already.—The Common this day preſented more ſcenes of diſtreſs. *Deſertions, drunkenneſs and innumerable diſorders, which give uneaſineſs to the citizens and procure puniſhment for the ſoldiers, are to be imputed to their being placed in this town rather than on Caſtle Iſland, and is what General Amherſt and other commanders in the late war publickly declared would be the caſe, if troops ſhould be ever quartered in this town, and this opinion induced the government to be at the expence of providing ſuitable barracks at ſaid Iſland.* In the evening terms of accommodation were propoſed to Mr. Brown of the Manufactory, but rejected with diſdain.

October 22. This morning we are told, that the ſheriff, whom to carry on the alluſion we will call the General, has raiſed the ſiege of the Manufactory, with the trifling loſs of all his honour and reputation—the troops were withdrawn under cover of the night, and it is hoped as the ſeaſon is now advanced, that they will be ſoon ordered into winter quarters at Caſtle-Iſland; ſufficient ſupplies have, however, been ſent into the Manufactory, to ſerve in caſe the attack ſhould be renewed. The G——r not liking the late determination of the juſtices who refuſed the demand for quartering, their attendance on the G——r Yeſterday was required, and they are to meet again this forenoon. Reports that Commodore Hood has been ſent for, and his arrival from Halifax ſoon expected. A court martial, of which, by commiſſion from the General, Colonel Dalrymple is preſident, held this day for the trial of a ſoldier of his regiment for deſertion, who had been brought in by one of their decoy parties. Plenty of Rum has procured many whippings on the Common this evening, the men cannot be reſtrained from it in town.

The juſtices adhere to their vote reſpecting the G——r's demand for quartering the troops.

October 23. Advice is received, that ſix more regiments may ſoon be expected from Ireland, and another from Halifax. *If penſions of £. 10,000 ſterling per annum had been ſettled upon G——r B——d, and his partiſans during life, rather than making ſo unneceſſary a military parade, it would have been a vaſt ſaving to the nation.* We have accounts from Louiſbourg, that ſeveral of the ſettlers upon that iſland have been lately killed by the ſavages. *This is what has been expected from the late withdraw of troops from that place, and it is to be feared our inland ſettlements will ſuffer from the like cauſe.*

October 24. Large quantities of tea have been ſent from hence by the merchants to the other colonies, they not being able to make ſale of it to here. *It will give pleaſure to many among us to hear that the owners thereof not finding a vent for ſo ſuperfluous and baneful an herb in one other part of the continent, have been obliged to reſhip the ſame for a European market.* This day the brig Triton, owned by Mr. D——s, a merchant in this town, was ſeized by order of the board of cuſtoms, on ſuppoſition it is ſaid, that ſhe had ſome time ago been employed in an illicit trade; and that they may oblige the owner to prove where and how ſhe has been employed.—*This ſeizure exhibits another inſtance of the generoſity of the commiſſioners and their friendly diſpoſition towards trade, in as much as it is ſaid, that they have not now any more cauſe of ſuſpicion than they had four months paſt; during which time ſhe has remained in port undiſturbed till the owner had ſpent £. 200 ſterling in repairs and had taken a freight for Hull, the inſurance of which has been ſome time paſt wrote for by the ſeveral freighters.* The following complaint was this day regularly made, viz.

SUFFOLK, ſſ.) To the Worſhipful Richard Dana, John Ruddock, and Joſeph Williams, Eſqrs. Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid county of Suffolk.

JOHN BROWN of Boſton in ſaid county, Weaver, humbly ſhews, that Stephen Greenleaf, of Boſton aforeſaid, Eſq; and Joſeph Otis, of ſaid Boſton, gentlemen, together with divers other maleſactors and diſturbers of the peace of our Lord the King (whoſe names to the ſaid complaint are yet unknown, on the 20th day of October inſtant, with force and arms, and with ſtrong hand, at Boſton aforeſaid, unlawfully and injuriouſly did break and enter into the dwelling houſe of the ſaid John Brown, then and there being in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Brown; and that the ſaid Stephen Greenleaf, and Joſeph Otis, together with the ſaid other maleſactors, then and there, with force and arms, and with ſtrong hand, unlawfully and injuriouſly did expel, amove and put the ſaid John Brown from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid dwelling-houſe, and the ſaid John Brown, ſo as aforeſaid expelled, amoved, and put out from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid dwelling-houſe, then and there with force and arms, and with ſtrong hand, unlawfully and injuriouſly did keep out, and ſtill do keep out, to the great damage of him the ſaid John Brown, and againſt the peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and the laws of this province, in that caſe made and provided. Dated at Boſton, this 24th day of October, in the eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, Annoque Domini, 1768. The complainant aforeſaid, prays relief, and that he may be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the premiſes.

JOHN BROWN.

Advices from New-York, are, that the inhabitants of that city highly approve of our conduct, and ſeem reſolved to riſque their lives and fortunes in the common cauſe, if the infatuation of an aband—d M——y, or wicked G——r, ſhould reduce them to that neceſſity: And that letters from London mention, that they knew of no people ſince the ruin of the Roman common wealth, that entertain more juſt ideas of Liberty than the brave Sons of North-America do; that the petitions of their merchants, the remonſtrances and reſolves of their aſſemblies, and all their public tranſactions, diſplay a manly reſolution and quick diſcernment, that it is not to be equalled by any body of people in the world: And that if things are not accommodated ſoon, the late meaſures will be attended with almoſt a general bankruptcy on that ſide the water. *It cannot but be very flattering and encouraging to Americans to have their conduct and exertions in ſupport of their juſt rights and liberties thus applauded by the more ſenſible and diſcerning part of the nation: may ſucceſs attend their and our efforts to ward off the ruin impending over both countries.*—We are told that Mr. Fiſher, late collector of the port of Salem, and a brother-in-law of Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampſhire, has been diſplaced by the commiſſioners, and another appointed in his office; and that the principal ground of complaint, excepting his ſtanding fair with the merchants, is his not having obliged the poor fiſhermen to contribute to the ſupport of Greenwich-Hoſpital, which they have done from the firſt ſettlement of the country to this day, and with good reaſon, as no one of them ever has or can expect an admiſſion into that Hoſpital.—*Perhaps administration may think a demand of this ſort the more neceſſary at this time, as a gentleman it is ſaid, has been lately appointed to receive the Hoſpital money, collected from the ſeamen employed in a foreign trade, from our collector, who uſed to remit the ſame clear of charge; for which important ſervice this new officer is to be allowed two hundred pounds ſterling per annum.*

A veſſel at Marblehead with moloſſes, has been ſeized and libelled in the court of admiralty, on preſumption that the whole quantity ſhe brought had not been reported. Two veſſels from Newbury-Port with molaſſes, which had been entered and gauged, and the duty paid thereon, has had officers put on board in order to regauge ſaid molaſſes. All our ſhipping employed in the coaſting buſineſs from one part of the province to another, are now obliged to enter and clear under all the reſtrictions of thoſe which are engaged in foreign voyages.—*The late extention of thoſe acts of parliament to the colonies made at firſt to prevent the running of wool to France, and ſuch like deſtructive commerce; the vaſt multiplication of cuſtom houſe, revenue and other crown officers, and the extravagant fees demanded on pretences before unheard and unthought of. The many injudicious and perplexing reſtrictions laid upon our foreign trade, on pretext of preventing the contraband, nine tenths of which is more profitable to the mother country than to the colonies; and the unbounded power given to the commiſſioners to embarraſs and diſtreſs rather than relieve and aſſiſt the merchant, has opperated ſo effectually to the deſtruction of our trade: that neceſſity is now obliging us faſt to lay aſide the uſe and conſumption of foreign ſuperfluities, and to fly to the ground and manufactures for a ſupport and maintenance.*

October 25. It being the King's acceſſion-day, there was a general appearance of the troops in the Common, who went through their firings, evolutions, *&c.* in a manner pleaſing to the General. A divine of the punny order, being in the field, was pleaſed to obſerve, that we might now behold American grievances *red-dreſſed*: The glitter of the arms and bayonets, and this hoſtile appearance of troops in a time of profound peace, made moſt of the ſpectators very ſerious, and reminded me of what a late traveller relates in his account of Turky, "That being preſent on a day when the Grand Seignor was paſſing from his Palace to the Moſque, and obſerving that the Janiſſaries ſtood without their arms, and their hands acroſs, only bowed as the Sultan paſſed; he was led thereby to aſk a Captain of theſe guards, why they had no arms? Arms, ſaid he, thou infidel, they are for our ENEMIES; we govern our ſubjects with the LAW. *There was alſo a time when Britain was well governed without the aid of a ſtanding army, and when ſhe would have thought that a colony held by the ſword was not worth the keeping.*

It is ſaid the officers intended a grand aſſembly this evening, but the ladies of the town could not be perſuaded into the propriety of indulging themſelves in muſic and dancing with thoſe gentlemen who have been ſent hither in order to dragoon us into meaſures which appear calculated to enſlave and ruin us.

For this, when beauty's blooming charms are paſt,
Your praiſe, fair Nymphs, to lateſt times ſhall laſt.

The Juſtices of the town met twice yeſterday to conſider of the Governor's reiterated demand to provide quarters, *&c.* for the troops; when Mr. Juſtice Hutchinſon, informed them, that his Excellency required their anſwer not in the uſual way, but in writing, and under their hands; which intimation was ſo far from intimidating them into a compliance, that they this day waited upon the Governor with the following reply:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency having been pleaſed to demand of us to quarter and billet a number of officers and ſoldiers in the public houſes in this town: We would beg leave to obſerve, that in the act of parliament, a number of officers are mentioned for that purpoſe, namely conſtables, tytheing-men, magiſtrates, and other civil officers of the town, which upon enquiring, we cannot find have been applied to; and alſo that by the ſame act of parliament the juſtices are not empowered to quarter and billet the ſaid officers and ſoldiers, but in default or abſence of the aforementioned officers; your Excellency will therefore excuſe our doing any thing in this affair 'till it is properly within our province.

William Stoddard,	*John Hill,*
Richard Dana,	*Edmund Quincy,*
John Ruddock,	*John Avery,*
Nathaniel Balſton,	*John Tudor.*

The ware-houſes on Wheelwright's wharf, excluſive of the uſe of wharves and cellars, have been this day taken up by the barrack-maſters, for the purpoſe of quartering troops, at the rate of £. 300 ſterling per annum.

October 26. A general council met this day upon ſummons; the Governor propoſed in the forenoon their ſubmitting the diſpute relative to quartering troops in this town, to the opinion of the judges of the ſuperior court; which extraordinary motion was with great propriety rejected. He alſo recommended their appointing one or more perſons, to join General Gage, in hiring barracks for the troops in this town; the G——r apprehending it beſt that thoſe who it is likely will finally be ſaddled with the expence, ſhould be aſſiſting, or at leaſt adviſing in this matter. The council were utterly againſt this propoſal, as the barracks at Caſtle-Iſland ſtill remained empty, and it would have countenanced the quartering of troops in this town; and as the barrack maſters had before taken upon themſelves to hire barracks at their own direction and riſque.—*Is it poſſible to conceive that any miniſter will hereafter have the front to make a requiſition on the town or government for a reimburſement of the charge of quarters, &c. when taxes are laid and monies daily collecting from this people one deſign of which, as is declared in the act of parliament impoſing theſe duties, being for the defraying the charge of a military eſtabliſhment for ſecuring and defending his Majeſty's American dominions?*—In the afternoon the Governor laid before the council a letter he had received from the commiſſioners, intimating that they now thought they might come up to town with ſafety to their perſons, provided the magiſtrates were diſpoſed to do their duty; and requeſting the opinion of the board on this matter: Whereupon one of theſe honourable gentlemen was pleaſed to ſay, that he believed if they ſhould come up from the Caſtle diſpoſed to behave themſelves as they ought to do, which muſt be very different from what they had done before, they might remain amongſt us with ſafety; another of thoſe gentlemen declared his mind, that all his Majeſty's good ſubjects would be ſafe in this town, that the council had already publiſhed to the world that their withdraw to Caſtle-William was an unneceſſary tho' voluntary act of their own, deſigned to anſwer certain purpoſes which it has appeared the council were fully aware of: However, the Governor preſſing for an anſwer, a ſort of a vote, with the help of the S——y, was drawn up relative to this important matter, wherein the Council give it as their opinion, that the Commiſſioners might come up to town with ſafety.——The Governor alſo laid before the Council, extracts from a letter of Lord Hillſborough's, which clearly diſcovers how much this government, as well as individuals, are ſtill miſrepreſented and injured by G——r B——d, and others among us; and alſo affords the moſt ſtriking ſpecimens of that Lord's abilities as a M——r, his thorough knowledge of, and regard to the Britiſh conſtitution, and that his kind endeavours to promote the peace and welfare of poor America, has been ſcarce exceeded by a Grenville.

We hear the G——r was ſo courtly as to tell his C——l, that he required their anſwers and advice on ſuch matters and things as he might lay before them, before they left the chamber, and that he ſhould not permit them to meet together to conſult and agree upon any votes or anſwers without his being preſent with them at their debates.—*Poor gentlemen, he cannot forgive them in as much as by ſome late votes and publications they had preferred the honour and good of the province, to the credit and private views and intereſts of a G——r.*

[To be continued in our next.]

Marine Liſt.

Dec.	Arrivals at Charles-Town	From
8th.	Ship Hope, Robert Cowie,	Cowes
	Ship Byron, John Ruſſel,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Harriett, Charles Dawſon,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Savage, John Dickinſon,	Montſerrat
	Brigt. Mary, Peter Sword,	Jamaica
	Scooner Two-Williams, Rich. Baker,	St Kitts
	Sloop Beaufain, Nath. Cathe,	Grenada
	Sloop Nancy, David Burch,	Bermuda
9th.	Ship London, Alex. Curling,	London
	Scooner Margaret, John Ireland,	St. Kitts
	Ship Cæſar, William Wood,	St Kitts
	Ship Unity, Fabian Spurrier,	Poole
	Snow Anne, John Bowes,	Barbados
	Snow Polly, William Sloper,	Liſbon
	Snow Betty, Angus McLarty,	Glaſgow
	Sl. Three Brothers, T. Morgan,	Honduras
10th.	Snow Hope, Benjamin Limborne,	Magador
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Sc. Little Nancy, Samuel Higgs,	Providence
11th.	Brigt. Hamilton, William Davis,	Liverpoole
	Sloop Patience, Thomas Walker,	Providence
Dec.	Sailed,	For
9th.	Sloop Altitude, John Rains,	Tortola
	Remain windbound or cleared,	For
	Ship Carolina Packet, Wm. White,	London
	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zach. Norman,	Liſbon
	Ship Brice, John Muir,	Cowes
	Snow Peacock, Davis Hewſon,	Cowes
	Brigt. Carolina, Hugh Stephenſon,	Oporto
	Arrivals from this Port.	At
	Brigt Molly, Archibald Brown,	*Liſbon*
	Brigt. Nancy, George Minſhall,	*St. Kitts*
	Scooner Betſey, Henry Rogers,	*St. Auguſtine*

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
Six SONATAS,
For the HARPSICHORD or ORGAN;
With an Accompanyment for a VIOLIN,
Compoſed by PETER VALTON,
ORGANIST of *St. Philip's*, CHARLES-TOWN.
OPERA PRIMA.

To be printed on a good Paper, and delivered to the Subſcribers ſome time next Spring, if the Plates can be engraved and ſent by that Time; each Subſcriber to pay FOUR POUNDS Currency the Sett, on delivery of the Book.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe for SIX SETS, to have a SEVENTH gratis.

The Subſcribers Names to be printed.

Thoſe who intend to encourage this Work, are requeſted to ſend their Names to the AUTHOR, to Mr. TIMOTHY, or to Mr. WELLS, as ſoon as poſſible.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, in Broad-Street.